tain others for your consideration, lest the convenient memory with which Nature has blessed you should enable you to forget, in the arms of your new allies, how much like a political traitor, you must appear in the HUGH. eves of all men. TWENTY-SIXTH CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

Tuesday, March 31, 1840. IN SENATE.

Mr. SMITH of Indiana presented the joint resolutions of the Legislature of Indiana, instructing their Senators, and requesting their Representatives to vote for a bill to repeal the duty on imported salt

Mr. S. said he would neither resign nor disobey: but when the bill introduced by the Schator from Mis souri, [Mr. Benton,] for the repeal of the duty on salt. came up for consideration, it should have his support The resolutions were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS. The resolution submitted some time since by Mr. Lumpkin, fixing the adjournment of Congress on the Sth of May, being taken up.
Mr. LUMPKIN hoped that a vote might be taken

on the resolution. His own opinion on the subject was unchanged, and he believed, as he had formerly taken occasion to say, that the business of the country would be greatly accelerated if a definite day was fixed for the adjournment. He was aware that a majority of the Senate differed with him as to the time mentioned; but if it was too early, the resolution might be amended so as to fix it at a more remote day; but he hoped that some day would be designated.

Mr. NORVELI, thought that Congress could not with propriety fix a day for adjournment until intelligence was received of the action of the British Government on the propositions submitted to her in relatio to the boundary question. With a view, however, of disposing of this matter for the present, he would move that the resolution, with the bill, introduced by him some days since, fixing the day of meeting for the next session, be referred to the Committee on the Ju

No one appearing to object, the question was about being put, when Mr. MOUTON observed that he considered it

very singular direction to give this resolution, and he was very much surprised that his friend from Georgia [Mr. Lumpkin] should acquiesce in it, as he considered t equivalent to a rejection of the resolution.

Mr. LUMPKIN said he was compelled to yield to

what he could not avoid. His friend from Louisiana and himself had the same opinion on this subject, but the majority of the Senate thought differently, and they had the power to give any direction to the resolution they thought proper. He had endeavored repeated-ly to get a direct vote on his proposition, and had even asked it as a personal favor; but it was not thought pro per to grant his request, and he bowed to the will of the majority. He therefore hoped his friend from I wern't surprised in the fact of his yielding when he could not Mr. BUCHANAN said he agreed with the Senator

mined purpose evinced to transact the business of Congress until a day was fixed for the close of the session As to this question of the Northeastern boundary, the British Government last July (he spoke from recollection) submitted a proposition to this Government for its settlement. This not proving satisfactory, our Government submitted to the British Government a coun ter projet, to which, as yet, no answer has been received. He was your glad to learn from the to was very glad to learn from the communication tion of the British Minister, which was read in the hody on Thursday last, though he did not like the tem per displayed in that paper, that an answer might be shortly expected. When the expected answer to our tish Government accedes to the proposition, and is disposed to settle it amicably, or whether she refuses, and in that event we will know what we have to do. He well know that we have to do. He was not willing to vote for fixing the 18th of May as well known that appropriations for this branch of the the day of adjournment, but he thought that in all human public service was now wanted, and that the claims of probability the reply of the British Government would some individuals had even been protested.

On the St. Lawrence, brow Prescot, and control of the diplomatic appropriation bill to-day, and it was very me understood the st. Lawrence, brow Prescot, and control of the st. Lawrence, bro was not willing to vote for fixing the 18th of May as the day of adjournment, but he thought that in all human be received before the first of Jane. Should that answer be unpropitious, which Heaven forbid, we can

postpone it, until such measures can be passed as we may deem necessary for the protection of the country. bills, because it was known to all that when they came a thin itself a system of permanent LUMPKIN having accorded to the modification up, they generally gave rise to debates, lasting three or nent works of great strength. On them the British of his resolution, as suggested by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. ALLEN said he would vote against the resolution under consideration, or any other proposing to fix a day for the adjournment of Congress, in the present state of our foreign relations. He would consider a

vote fixing a day of adjournment, at the present moment, when we are in expectation of the receipt of important intelligence from Great Britain, as equivalent to a declaration that we deemed the anticipated answer that would give time enough to enable the chairman of the British Government as of no moment, whereas of the Committee of Ways and Means to bring up the that answer might involve us in the most serious diffi- appropriation bills. culties with that power.

serve peace we should show to the world that we were prepared to defend ourselves. And he was also of opi-nion that the manner in which we had squandered the public money among the several States, had encouraged a foreign nation to push us to a point. Our immense frontier, embracing an extent of not less than six thou sand miles, as is generally known, is in as defenceless a condition as could be wished by an enemy. It was even, in some repects in a worse situation than at the commencement of the last war with Great Britain. To be sure, we had some fortifications; but many of their were without armaments, and defenceless, and could be taken possession of by an enemy, and made a means of annovance to us, instead of defence. They would be turned against us, instead of being useful against our enemies. The Senate some days since passed a resolution which was offered by the Senator from Michigan. [Mr. Norvell,] calling on the Secretary of War for such information as he possessed relative to warlike preparations by a neighboring nation on the Northern and Northeastern frontier. The reply to that resolution has not yet been received, but every Senator is aware that extensive preparations are going on along the whole line of our Northern frontier—from Lake Superior to Passamaquoddy bay; that along this whole line. the British Government are not only constructing permanent fortifications, which every nation has an questioned right to do, but that she is also constructing field works, which imply approaching operations, and which, under the laws of nations, we had a right to demand what occasion they were intended for. But we need not confine our observation to our Northern frontier for signs of warlike preparation, but we may look our territory which my friend and colleague [Mr. Linn] so appropriately and perseveringly endeavors to turn our attention to. Not only to the mouth of that important river, but to the Bermudas, may our attention be turned to the warlike preparations that are being made. We can also point to the Bahamas-to the greatly in creased facility of communication between Great Britain and Halifax-to the concentration of troops in provinces bordering on our frontier; all exhibited evidences of preparing for a state of hostilities. Mr. President, it is time that we cease plundering

our country, and begin to defend it. The miserable business of dividing surplus revenue and land revenue should be sconted from our councils. The armor of de fence is what the nation should wear. If we wish to preserve peace, we must show a will to resist aggression. The nation which refuses to defend itself invites aggression. The dark clouds are gathering We see them far above the horizon, North, South, East and West. Great Britain prepares at an points; we remain supine; Congress remains supine. All the admonitions of the late and present Administrations to prepare in peace for war, have been discretarion to war and have caused to exist.

The peace for war and the course of two or three days, have the course of two or three days, have the course of two or three days, have the views of the course of two or three days, have the South, East and West. Great Britain prepares at all state. At the last session of Congress, resolutions re-ouiring the heads of the War and Navy Departments 70. quiring the heads of the War and Navy Departments to submit plans for the general and permanent defence So the House determined on proceeding to the orders for the country, were sent from this chamber. One of of the day.

other is preparing it. When they come in, we shall seewrally taken up and referred; after which, see what the general and permanent defence of the country requires; we shall have a general plan to discuss. In the mean time, impending events may require fend ourselves, and thereby would encourage and embolden the power whose preparations now menace us. t would operate as an encouragement to Great Britain to continue to push us-to continue to press and bear upon us; and from that pressure, collision and exploion might ensue. He was for deferring the question of adjournment until the public business was attended to, and especially until the question with England changed its aspect.

Mr. TAPPAN moved that the resolution be laid upon the table, but withdrew it at the request of

Mr. NORVELL, who wished to be informed by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, whether it was the intention of the committee to report,

at a day not very remote, a bill for the defence of the Mr. BENTON said an answer to this question was intended in his previous remarks. The committee had delayed their action until a report from one of the De-

partments, which was expected at an early day, should After some remarks from Mr. PRENTISS in favor e received.

of the resolution:
Mr. LINN said, as his constituents had a right to know his reasons for voting against this resolution, he would briefly state them. If he was asked will Con gress be ready to adjourn on the 1st of June, he would

answer in the negative.

Mr. L. then adverted to the amount of private business. ness before them, and said that, independent of any extraneous matters, and leaving entirely out of view the threatening aspect of our foreign relations adverted to by his colleague, [Mr. Benton.] it was not probable they would be ready for adjournment at the time de-signated. Let us, said Mr. L., industriously set about doing the business before us, and when we see our way through it, let us then fix a day for adjournment.

TALLMADGE spoke at some length in oppo sition to the resolution. It was fixing a day much earlier than usual, when owing to peculiar circumstances in the other branch of Congress, the public business was several weeks behind its usual state of forwardness at this period of the session. He was for remaining here until the public business was perfected, or otherwise all the time spent in maturing it would go for nothing. He alluded to the necessity of passing a bankrupt law, which had been so loudly called for by the community, and on which there was such a perfect perfected and disposed of, and he considered that to be be true economy.

The question was then taken on laying the resolution on the table, and decided in the affirmative-ayes 23,

noes 17, as follows: Yeas—Messrs, Allen, Anderson, Benton, Cuthbert, Grundy, Linn, Merrick, Norvell, Phelps, Pierce, Porter, Preston, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Indiana, Strange, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, White, Wright, and Young-23.

Nays-Messrs. Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Mouton, Nicholas, Prentiss,

Sevjer, and Southard—17.

CUMBERLAND ROAD.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road n the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, was then taken up, the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Clay of Alabama, to strike out the two er cent. clause.

Mr. WRIGHT addressed the Senate at length in opposition to the amendment, and was followed by Messrs. CLAY of Alabama, and PHELPS, in reply, and Mr. SMITH of Indiana in support of the bill Mr. CLAY of Kentucky proposed a modification of the amendment of Mr. Clay of Alabama, pending the onsideration of which, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. After an ineffectual attempt on the part of Mr. Briggs States." amend the journal,

Mr. ADAMS rose and said that he had a request to The letter was short, and he desired that it the request he was about to make.

The letter was then read. Mr. ADAMS then observed that the bill referred to in the letter of the Secretary, was reported by the Committee on Manufactures on the 5th March last, [No. I was last sur 100,] to insure the more faithful execution of the laws meither saw nor in relation to the collection of duties on imports. The the St Mary's river, the outlet of that lake object was to suppress and prevent some of those au Between lakes Huron and Erie, the British have so much compfaint, and with which the Administration froit; one at Sandwich, a little lower down; and the of the Government had so much cause to be dissatisfied. He did ask the House, at the time he reported of sawed logs, strengthened by blockhouses, loopholes, the report of the committee until next Thursday. from Georgia on this subject, and had voted with him throughout. His legislative experience, which was not short, had taught him that seldom was there a determined throughout. He had subject the Secretary of the Treasury, to make the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to make the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to make the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to make the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to make the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to make the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to make the letter of the Se

for the gentleman to fix on some earlier day. sure of the House.

giving this bill the precedence over all other business. Although he admitted that this was an important measure, yet it was not more so than the bills providing for ton, opposite to Ogdensburg, (old works,) have both carrying on the operations of the Government, and been strengthened, within themselves, besides the adcounter projet is received, we will see daylight on this question. We will then be informed whether the Brisshould not take precedence over them. The chairman dition of dependencies. These forts may be called perof the Committee of Ways and Means, he understood, manent. intended to ask the House to take up the civil and

Mr. RHETT urged the great necessity of acting on the navy appropriation bill.

in consequence of the letter of the Secretary of the 1815, expended much skill and labor. Treasury, and from a sincere desire to accommodate those who have the administration of the affairs of the of a certain revenue for the wants of the Government.

Mr. CONNER moved to amend the motion of the Mr. BENTON said he was opposed to acting on this question of adjournment at the present time. He was a with the exception of the appropriation ones, one of those who anxiously desired peace—peace with feet of the amendment being to give the bill the preference over all other business, with the exception of apgentleman from Massachusetts by adding the words, "with the exception of the appropriation bills;" the ef-

Mr. EVERETT inquired of the gentleman from Massachusetts whether, in his opinion, the bill would give rise to debate?

Mr. ADAMS apprehended that a bill of this importance could not pass without some discussion. With this time, within her North American Provinces, more respect to the amendment of the gentleman from North than 20,000 of her best regular troops. The whole of ments in the month of April, 1817, respecting the naval the whole public business, had become a public nui-Carolina, if it should be the pleasure of the House to those forces might be brought to the verge of our ter- force to be maintained upon the American lakes, and pass it, he would acquiesce, but he apprehended that it ritory in a few days. Two-thirds of that regular force that, if said arrangement be not annulled, whether there "Good, good."] would virtually defeat the proposition; for if the appro- has arrived out since the Spring of 1838. printion bills were once taken up, a debate of perhaps weeks would ensue, and the objects of the Administra- servant, tion in regard to this bill would be defeated. Such should not be the case with his consent.

Mr. CONNER was aware of the importance of this bill, but every gentleman knew that it would occupy as much time in debate as one of the appropriation bills. Mr. C. insisted on the propriety of his amendment, as the appropriation bills were of more importance to the country than the one under consideration, important as it was.

After some remarks from Mr. SMITH of Maine, The question was taken on Mr. Conner's amendent, and it was adopted-ayes 78, noes 53.

from Mr. DROMGOOLE, withdrew his motion.

rt of the committee. the marning hour; when

rocced to the orders of the day.
Mr. CAMPBELL hoped the House would go on with the business before it, and endeavor to bring the

question to a final decision. conclude within a reasonable time.

the public business, and that he might have an opportu-

The bill to secure the freedom of elections, and to

prevent the interference of Federal officers therein, was taken up; and
Mr. BELL addressed the House at great length in

Mr. Saltonstall, and other gentiemen, for a motion to go into Committee of the Whole on the Senate bill to remit the penalties paid by vessels engaged in the whale fishery, and to legalize their registers, which had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with an out by these ships, and made the laws for the protection of scamen equally apply to vessels engaged in the whale fishery. The amendment was proper, and he hoped it would be concurred in by the Senate. It mendment. No opposition was made to the bill. The amendment

was agreed to, and the bill, as amended, reported to the House, when it was read a third time, and passed forth-

Mr. BELL then resumed the floor, but after occupy ing it for a very short time, yielded to a motion for adrnment.

And thereupon, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, April 1, 1840.
IN SENATE.
The VICE PRESIDENT submitted a report from the Secretary of War, made in compliance with a re-solution of the Senate, in relation to the difficulties which have existed, and the arrangements made, or at-tempted to be made, between the Government and the Cherokee Indians; which was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The VICE PRESIDENT also laid before the Senate

a message from the President of the United States, in compliance with a resolution of the 12th March, covering the following report from the Secretary of War, in relation to the military and naval preparations on ou

Northern frontier: WAR DEPARTMENT, March 27, 1840. Sir: The resolution of the Senate of the 12th inst "That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his judgment compatible with the public interest, any information which may be in the possession of the Government, or which can be conveniently obtained, of the military and na-val preparations of the British authorities on the Northern frontier of the United States, from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean; designating the permanent from the temporary and field works, and particularly by noting those which are within the claimed limits of the United States;" having been referred by you to this Department, it was immediately referred to Major-General Scott, and other officers who have been stationed on the frontier referred to, for such information on the subject as they possessed, and could readily procure; and an examination is now in progress for such as may be contained in the files of this Department. General Scott is the only officer yet heard from; and a copy of his report is herewith submitted, together with a copy of that to which he refers, made upon the resolution unanimity of sentiment. He was willing to remain the House of Representatives of the 9th instant. As the House of Representatives of the 9th instant. As soon as the other officers who have been called upon as the other officers who have been called upon the soon as the other officers. are heard from, and the examination of the files of the Department is completed, any further information which may be thus acquired will be immediately laid the original appropriation.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant, J. R. POINSETT. To the President of the United States.

Heate Quartiers, Eastern Division, Elizabethloren, N. J., March 23, 1840.

Sir: I have received from your office copies of two Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Davis, Dixon, Fulton, resolutions passed, respectively, the 12th and 9th in-Henderson, Linn, Merrick, Nicholas, Porter, Robinson stant, one by the Senate and the other by the House of Smith of Indiana, Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tappan, Wall, Representatives; and I am asked for "any information on the subject of both or either of the resolutions that

may be in [my] possession." In respect to the naval force recently maintained upon the American lakes by Great Britain, I have just make some remarks before the question was put, but had the honor to report to the Secretary of War, by the late hour (it being then after four o'clock) would whom the resolution of the House of Representatives induce him to move an adjournment, unless it was the of the 9th instant) was directly referred to me.

I now confine myself to the Senate's resolution, respecting "military [I omit naval] preparations of the Clay moved that the Senate adjourn; which was car-British authorities on the Northern frontiers of the ried. United States, from Lake Superior to the Atlantic ocean, distinguishing the permanent from the temporary and field works, and particularly noting those which are within the claimed limits of the United the report heretofore made by the select committee on

I will here remark that, however well my duties man. have made me acquainted with the greater part of the make of the House, in consequence of a letter which he received yesterday from the Secretary of the Treanear the borders of Maine above Frederickton, in New might be read, as the House would then be the better Brunswick, or in Upper Canada, abare Cornwall, being enabled to understand and judge of the propriety of of the fixed opinion (which need not here be de-the request he was about to make.

Mr. RICE GARLAND said he did not at this mo-veloped) that all such structures would be of little ment see the chairman of the Committee on Printing or no military value to either of the parties in the event of a new war between the United States and cuments were not yet printed, and that it would be im-

Malden has long been a military post, with

same request; and he would propose to make the bill the special order for this day fortnight to take precedence over all other business.

Mr. POPE suggested whether it would not be better for the gentleman to fix on soil e earlier day

months.

Near the mouth of the Niagara the British have two small forts, George and Messisanga. Both existed during the last war. The latter may be termed a permanent work. Slight barracks have been erected Near the mouth of the Niagara the British have two appointed. Mr. ADAMS replied that its would be more agree- within the last two years on the same side, near the ble to him to fix on this day week, if such was the plea. Falls and at Chippewa, with breastworks at the latter place; but nothing, I believe, above the works first Mr CONNER would suggest to the gentleman from Massachusetts to except the appropriation bills in Since the commencement of recent troubles in t Since the commencement of recent troubles in the precedence of all other business until disposed of Canadas and (consequent thereupon) within our limits, Fort William Henry, at Kingston, and Fort Welling-

On the St. Lawrence, below Prescott, and confront-

In the system of defences on the approaches to Montreal, the Isle Aux Noix, a few miles below our line, and Mr. ADAMS objected to excepting the appropriation in the outlet of Lake Champlain, stands at the head - explanations, until the morning hour had clapsed our weeks. He wished to state that he made his motion Government has, from time to time, since the peace of

Odletown, near our line, on the western side of Lake Champlain, has been a station for a body of Canadian country, in relation to the execution of their appropriate duties, and more especially in relation to the raising refugee incendiaries from our side. I think that barracks have been erected there for the accommodation of those troops, and also at a station, with the like object, near Alburgh, in Vermont.

It is believed that there are no important British forts, or extensive British barracks, on our borders, from Vermont to Maine.

In respect to such structures on the disputed Terriory, Gov. Fairfield's published letters contain fuller information than has reached me through any other channel. I have heard of no new military preparations by the British authorities on the St. Croix or Passamaquoddy bay.

omit the fact that Great Britain, besides numerous corps ther the Government of Great Britain have expressed of well organized and well instructed militia, has, at

Brig.-Gen. R. Joses, Adj.-Gen. U. S. A.

DISTRICT BANKS.

Mr. ALLEN said he wished to make a few remarks to which he invited the attention of the chairman of Mr. Fox's attention to the disregard by her Majesty's the Committee on the District of Columbia. The Senate was aware that the charters of the various between the two countries, as to the extent of naval arbanks in the District expired by limitation on the 4th of July next. On the 6th of January last, memorials since which nearly three months have passed; and as assigned in his note no longer existing, the President there has been no report from the committee indicative expected that the British armament upon the lakes of their intentions on the subject, and as the session Mr. ERIGGS moved to make the bill the special or- is very far advanced, he desired to give the chairman | Convention. Mr. Fox engaged to communicate with- withdrawing the demand for the previous question, he der for two o'clock to-day; but after some objections of the committee an opportunity of stating whether or out delay to his Government the substance of the comnot a report on the subject might be expected at an ear- versation between them; and expressed his own con-Mr. ADAMS then modified his motion so as to make ly day, or whether the committee intended to take any viction that, if the winter then ensuing passed withthe bill the order of the day for this day week, which action on the memorials. He would only add, that motion, as amended was agreed to-ayes 83, noes 41. | a bill was reported to re-charter these banks it would | Canadas, there could be no sufficient motive for either The SPEAKER then announced the business before probably excite considerable discussion. The re-charter of the banks of this District, looking at it merely ized by the Convention of 1817. the House to be the amendment of the gentleman from ter of the banks of this District, looking at it merely Louisiana [Mr. Garland,] to discharge the Committee as confined to the District, was comparatively unimpor to the mouth of the Columbia, that important portion of of Elections from the further consideration of certain tant; but he looked at it as connected with the great papers, on the motion of the chairman to print the re- struggle now going on in this country between corporations and individuals, and our discussions of and de-Mr. MEDILL, who had the floor, continued his re- termination on the subject here, would have a powermarks in defence of the report, until the expiration of ful influence on the destinies of the nation, whether for good or evil. It was with this view of its import-Mr. MORGAN of New York moved that the House ance he had felt it his duty to ask for information on

the intentions of the committee. Mr. MERRICK stated that the committee had gi-Mr. BELL had no objection, if the gentleman could stow; and he would inform the Senator from Ohio, rican possessions than either Government would be au-Mr. MORGAN insisted on his motion, the year and nays were asked and ordered.

Mr. DAWSON hoped this question of the New Jersey election would be disposed of as soon as possible, that the House might proceed to the consideration of the way at furthest. The delay adverted to by the Sena-tor from Ohio was occasioned by the anxiety of the Government of the committee to have as full and as perfect an understand- quarter, I think it expedient distinctly to assure you nity to offer a resolution similar to that which had been ing of the condition and resources of the banks as it that the armament is equipped for the sole purpose, as offered by his colleague in another branch of the Le-gislature, providing for the adjournment of Congress on the developments that might occur. He would repeat against a manifest and acknowledged danger; and that

bonds given, and remit the penalties paid, by vessels engaged in the whale fishery, as amended by the The Hon John Forsyth, &c.

these Departments has answered this resolution, the | The Senate bills on the Speaker's table, were then | House of Representatives, which motion having been

Mr. DAVIS said it was all important to the parties concerned that this bill should be disposed of at once, and hence it would not be necessary again to refer it. The amendment was one which met his entire approval, even discussing the question of adjournment, until these events were further developed. While the question with England wore its present aspect, he deemed it neither wise nor politic to discuss an adjournment. It would look like saying, we would do nothing to deand would have been inserted in the original bill, had its support. Mr. B., however, before finishing, gave and would have been inserted in the original bill, had way at the carnest solicitation of Mr. Curtis, Mr. Reed, he not supposed that the law of 1803 covered the whole was all important that this bill should be passed; in deed, it ought long since to have become a law. He trusted, therefore, the amendment might be concurred in, and the bill sent for the signature of the President

The amendment was concurred in.
On motion of Mr. MOUTON, the bill to confirm claims to lands in the district between the Rio Hondo and Sabine rivers, was taken up, and after being considered was ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

On motion of Mr. TAPPAN, the bill for the relief of Jacob Greaves was taken up, and after being disnssed, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading The Senate then took up the bill for the continuaion of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio Indiana, and Illinois; which subject was discussed by Messrs, CLAY of Kentucky, CLAY of Alabama, RESTON, YOUNG, WEBSTER, CALHOUN, and WHITE, till after four o'clock, when

The Senate went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned.

Thursday, April 2, 1840. THE CUMBERLAND ROAD BILL

Was then taken up as the special order, the question eing on the amendment proposed by Mr. CLAY, of

Alabama, when Mr. WHITE rose and addressed the Senate at consi detable length in favor of the general provisions of the bill, and against the amendment, and
Messrs. LUMPKIN, ROANE, and ANDERSON against the bill; when the question was taken on the

amendment as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Dixon Henderson, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Pierce, Preutiss, Preston, Roane, Ruggles-12.

Nays-Messrs. Allen, Anderson, Benton, Brown Buchanan, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Linn, Merrick, Nicholas, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, Tappan, Webster, White, Sturgeon, Wright, Young-26. Mr. GRUNDY then moved to strike out the word

wifty" wherever it occurred, so as to reduce the appro-priation from \$150,000 to \$100,000 in each of the States named in the bill. On this question some remarks were made by Messrs. GRUNDY, CLAY of Alabama, and HEN-

Mr. PRESTON moved to amend the amendment by reducing the sum to \$75,000, being half the amount of

On this question the yeas and nays were demanded, and resulted as follows: Yeas-Messrs. Anderson, Brown, Calhoun, Clay Alabama, Clay of Kentucky, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Dixon, Fulton, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Ruggles, Sevier, Southard, Strange, Webster, Wright-23.

Nays-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Grandy, White, Young-17. The question then recurring on the engrossment the bill-

Mr. CLAY, of Kentucky, intimated his desire to desire of the Senate he should proceed. There appearing no wish to protract the session, Mr

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The SPEAKER announced the special order of the

day (taking precedence over all other business) to be Printing, of which Mr. Black of Georgia was chair-[This, it will be recollected, is a report in part di-

rected to the question of prices.]

Mr. FILLMORE hoped that, by general consent, he would be permitted to close the remarks commenced by

im yesterday in relation to the New Jersey election. possible for the House to proceed with the consideration I was last summer, at the foot of Lake Superior and of the subject, or to make proper explanations, without either saw nor heard of any British fort or barrack on having those documents laid on the table. He proposed, therefore, that, by general consent, the matter should lie over until the chairman of the committee made his

A long discussion took place, after which Mr. RICE And the question being taken on t

And the question was again taken (Messrs, VAN DERPOEL and REYNOLDS acting as tellers) and lecided in the affirmative: Ayes 65, noes 62.

postponed until next Tuesday week. And (two-thirds of all the members present having voted therefor) it was made the special order, to take

So the further consideration of the said report was

NEW JERSEY ELECTION.

The SPEAKER announced the unfinished business of the morning hour to be the resolution heretofore reported by Mr. Campbell, of South Carolina, from the committee of Elections, to print all the testimony in relation to the contested election in the State of New Jersey; to which resolution an amendment had been heretofore offered by Mr. Rice Garland, to which resolution an amendment had been offered by Mr. Rice Garland, to print the testimony received since the

eport of the said committee was made.

Mr. FILLMORE proceeded in his remarks, without oncluding, and having yielded the floor for sundry Mr. ALFORD said that, for the sake of variety, he

would call for the orders of the day.

And the House passed to the orders of the day. REPARATIONS ON THE NORTHEASTERN FRONTIER.
The Speaker laid before the House the following Message from the President of the U.S., in answer to

a resolution of this House: Washington, March 28, 1840.

To the House of Representatives:
I communicate to the House of Representatives, in compliance with their resolution of the 9th instant, reports from the Secretaries of State and War, with documents, which contain information on the subject of M. VAN BUREN. that resolution.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE. Washington, March 13, 1840.

The Secretary of State, to whom has been referred a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, requesting the President to communicate to Among such preparations, perhaps I ought not to that body, "if compatible with the public service, wheto the Government of the U.S. a desire to annul the 1 remain, Sir, with great respect, your most obedient great range of the Surface of the Surface of the President acopy of the only communication of the President a copy of the only communication of the President partment on the subject to which the resolution refers. Prior to the date of that communication the Secretary of State, in an interview invited for that purpose, called colonial authorities of the conventional arrangement maments upon the lakes.

In the autumn of the past year the Secretary of State were presented asking for a re-charter of those banks, made known, verbally, to Mr. Fox, that, the causes for reply. Mr. W. saw no reason why the debate should would be placed upon the footing prescribed by the out renewed attempts to disturb the tranquillity of the

All of which is respectfully submitted. JOHN FORSYTH. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE V. S. WASHINGTON, November 25, 1838.

SIR: I am informed by Her Majesty's authorities in Upper and Lower Canada, that, in consequence of the unlawful and piratical acts of hostility to which those Provinces are at present exposed, it has been found necessary to equip, under the British flag, a more extenven to this question of re-chartering the banks of the sive naval armament upon the lakes and rivers which District all the attention it was in their power to be- include the boundary line between the British and Ameand the Senate generally, that the committee had a thorized to maintain, according to the stipulations of

Mr. DAVIS moved to take up the bill to cancel the deration, sir, your most obedient and humble servant,

WAR DEPARTMENT, March 27, 1840 Sir: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th instant, referred to this Department by your directions, with instructions to report any "speci ic information in possession of the War Department relative to the present British naval armament on the lakes, and the periods when the increase of force beyond the stipulation of the convention of 1817 were

everally made on different points of the Lake frontier. The resolution was immediately referred to Major General Scott, and other officers who have been serving on the Lake frontier, for any information in their possession or in their power immediately to procure ipon the subject, and search is making for such as

may be on the files of the Department. I now enclose for your information a copy of the re port of Gen. Scott, who is the only officer yet heard from. As soon as reports are received from the other officers called upon, and the examination of the files of the Department is completed, any additional information which may be thus procured will be immediately

Very respectfully, your ob't ser't, J. R. POINSETT. TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

HEAD QUARTERS EASTERS DIVISIOS. ELIZABETHTOWS, N. J., March 23, 1840. Sin-I have the honor to acknowledge your letter the 16th inst., covering a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 9th, referred from the Department of State to the Department of War, inquiring whether the Government of Great Britain [has] expressed to the Government of the United States a de are to annul the arrangement entered into between the two Governments in the month of April, 1817, respecting the naval force to be maintained upon the Ameri an lakes; and that, if said arrangement be not annul-

ed, whether there has been any riolation of the same by he authorities of Great Britain." Confining myself to the latter clause of the resoluion, which I have underscored, and which you have referred to me, I report the facts within my knowledge connected with that inquiry, presuming that I have not had time to verify my own impressions by those of more than one officer (Col. Worth) who has recently held a command under me on the frontiers of the Brit-

sh North American Provinces. I do not know, nor do I believe, that the British authorities have had a single armed vessel of any description on the lakes, abore Detroit, in many years. in the summer and autumn of 1838, whilst I was absent to the South, I understood from our officers, on my return, that the authorities in Upper Canada had employed one or more armed steamers, hired for the purpose, and manned with a certain number of troops, cruise on Lake Erie against apprehended invasions from our side on the part of the people called Canadian patriots.

The season of 1839 having been a tranquil one, I did not hear of a single armed British vessel on that lake. In the month of January, 1838, at the time there was considerable number of those patriots in possession of Navy Island, in the Niagara river, seeking to make a descent on the opposite Canadian shore, the British au-thorities hired two or three lake craft, (schooners,) and armed and manned them for the purpose of frustrating that threatened invasion; but it is believed that thos vessels were never on Lake Erie whilst so armed and manned, and that they were discharged as soon as that

particular danger had passed away.

Down to the burning of the British merchant steam er, the Sir Robert Peel, on the St. Lawrence, in 1838, I cannot learn that the authorities of the Canadas had any armed vessel of any sort, in activity, (whatever they might have had laid up in port,) either on Lake Ontario or on the river St. Lawrence; but after that event, and up to the close of navigation in 1838, I learn from Col. Worth, who returned from the Cherokee country to the Canadian frontier several months before my return, that those authorities had employed several hired steamers, besides barges, all armed and manned, cruising against parties of the same patriots, principally on the St. Lawrence and confined to their own waters. During the past season, (of 1839,) and up to the

close of navigation, two steamers, (owned or hired by the British authorities,) one schooner, and a number of barges, were in like manner employed on the same lake and river, as a security against an apprehended renewal of the troubles of the preceding year. I have the honor to remain, Sir, with high respect, Your most obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT

Hon J. R. Poisserr, Secretary of War.
On motion of Mr. CUSHING, the said Message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed. The House then resumed the consideration of the

bill (under consideration yesterday) to secure the Freedom of Elections. Mr. WATTERSON, who was entitled to the floor,

neral consent. (or nearly so.) In the course of his remarks Mr. W. yielded the concluded (at a quarter to 4 o'clock)-

The Speaker gave the floor to Mr. GENTRY, who said that he had not intended to make any remarks on this subject, and he had not, therefore, directed his at-fidential Committee as "pitrful and contemptible in tention particularly to it. It was only since listening the extreme: to some of the remarks of his colleague, (Mr. Watterson,) that he (Mr. G.) had determined to say any thing; and as he had very seldom trespassed on its time or courtesy, he hoped it was not asking too much of the House to indulge him by an adjournment. And the House adjourned.

Friday, April 3, 1840. IN SENATE. The bill to make an appropriation for the continuation of the Cumberland road through the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, occupied the chief part of this day's sitting. It was debated by Mr. CLAY, Mr. SOUTHARD, Mr. SMITH of Ia., Mr. WHITE of the

same State, and Mr. YOUNG.

The question was taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided as follows: ton, Grundy, Linn, Merrick, Nicholas, Porter, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of la., Sturgeon, Tallmadge, Tap-pan, Webster, White, Wright, Young-20.

Nays-Messrs Anderson, Brown, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Dixon, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Phelps, Pierce, Prentiss, Preston, Roane, Ruggles, Smith of Conn., Southard, Strange - 22. So the bill was rejected.

Friday, April 3.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. ing of certain testimony in relation to the New Jersey

Mr. CRABB entered into some explanation; after

which he urged strongly that the debate should now be Mr. CUSHING having obtained the floor, said he had sought it for some time in order to bring this dis- man-But he uttered his opinions, whenever they were cussion to a close. He begged leave to say that this required. He was in no leading strings-in no ma sance. He moved the previous question. [Cries of

longer than that time. Mr. WISE suggested that his colleague, (Mr. Botts) a member of the committee, and who was very much interested in this matter in a personal view, was not

present. Mr. W. did not know what the gentleman from South Carelina designed to say, but he hoped that, if it was any thing which required explanation or reply from his colleague, an opportunity would be given not be arrested now. After some desultory conversation, Mr. CUSHING

said that, as gentlemen all around him objected to his must persist in it. And the call for the previous question having been seconded, the main question was ordered to be taken.

Mr. RICE GARLAND proposed to modify his

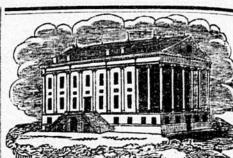
amendment to read as follows:
"And that the said committee be instructed to report the evidence referred to it on the 6th of March, which was delivered to the chairman of the committee previ ous to the report being adopted, and which the majority refused to open or send to the Speaker to be opened in order that it might be considered, and that the same be printed."

Which proposed modification the SPEAKER decided to be out of order. And the question being then taken on the first branch of the main question, to wit, the amendment of Mr. Garland, it was agreed to On the second branch of the main question, to wit,

the resolution of Mr. Campbell, that gentleman asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and being taken were, yeas 147, nays 3.
So both branches of the main question were adopted Mr. PICKENS, on leave, presented certain docu-ments from the U.S. Consul at Canton, (Mr. Snow,) in addition to those already laid before the House, which

on motion of Mr. P., were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and ordered to be printed. On leave given, Mr. BRIGGS offered a resolution providing that the rules of the House, as amended, be printed; which was adopted.

The SPEAKER laid before the House sundry parkages of depositions in relation to the New Jersey elec-tion, which, on motion of Mr. CAMPBELL of South The House then proceeded to the private orders of the day, and considered a number of bills.



RICHMOND, Va., TUESDAY, APRIL 7, 1840 Disgraceful position of the Military Chieftain

Harrison the available—in Leading Strings.

The Correspondence of the Oswego Association with

Confidential Committee" of three has justly excited the suspicion and indignation of a free There was a time, when Gen. Harrison declared, that every freeman ought to do his own voting as well as his own fighting-but he himself is no longer a freeman because he is unable to do his own thinking. He is an instrument in the hands of a "Thinking Committee, who, as the Pennsylvanian says, play the part of "Sense-bearer" among the Seminoles—"an acute fel-low who furnishes his principal with ideas and advice upon an emergency. The General is a mere automaton in the hands of his guardians- (as the last Sa turday's Crists says,) "he is a pawn on the chess? board, moved about by his Confidential Committee-H. is a toy, pulled here and there by the wires-He is a most afraid to say his soul's his own. He is afraid to ome out on the Abolition question, for fear he should offend the Abolitionists. He is afraid to come out the Bank question, lest he should offend either the who are for, or those who are against a National Ban He receives letters, which he is afraid to answer. Ques tions are put to him, to which he is afraid to give any reply. His opinions are asked, not about his own business, but upon the business of the very people, whom he solicits to make him their agent-and he is afraid to declare them. He asks the "general confidence" a the people; and yet he will not give them his own. In word, he is in the hands of his keepers, who will no let him speak out, for fear of injuring his election. He s like the inhabitants of the Flying Island, so humorous ly described by Swift, who never spoke until the lapper-bearers who stood by, gave them notice to speak y striking their mouths with the flappers they carry in the hand .- And this non-committal candidate, the dodging politician who is in the hands of his Confidential Committee: whose conscience is in their keeping who think for him, write for him, and determine the he shall not speak for himself, in fact that he shall an swer no more questions-who tell the people at once you shall not know the principles of our candidate, still claims the vetes of a free people for the first office

in the Republic.'
And who are these keepers of his conscience. What are their affinities to Abolitionism, to the Bank, to Federal doctrines: John C. Wright, the soul of this Confidential Committee, is hostile to the Southern rights of property, and an old-fashioned Federalist, who abused resident Jefferson in the most outrageous manner In the Summer of 1836, he delivered a Speech in Ohio. which was contemptuous and odious to the South. In the winter of 1836, he wrote two double-faced letters for which, the son of Rufus King exposed him to the scorn of the Public. The Globe says, that

"When General Jackson was first a candidate for the Presidency, J. C. Wright was elected to Congress from the district which gave General Jackson a very large majority of its votes. To the leading Republicans, whose favor had advanced him, he gave a pledge that if the election of President devolved on the House, his vote, in conformity with that of the majority of his district, should be cast for General Jackson. He betrayed those who trusted him-violated the pledge, and voted for John Quincy Adams. He was the most busy and noisy of Mr. Clay's agents in effecting the bargain; innoisy of Mr. Clay's agents in enecong the bargain; in-somuch that George Kremer compared him to a cack-ling hen, that ran about and laid no eggs, but deceived everybody. The honest German, disgusted with the servicity of this man to Mr. Clay, and his insolence to himself and others, spit upon him, to mark the contempt and loathing his conduct provoked. From that day to this he has been discarded from the confidence of Ohio. His appearance now on the political stage, as the chancellor of Federalism-the keeper of its great seal, and the conscience of its candidate for the Presi dency, is the first that has signalized him since he sunk into obscurity under the odium of the people for his treachery in 1824."

Such is the soul of the "Confidential Committee of the available Candidate-What then will be the character of his cabinet, when made President "If a man thus odious, thus despised by the South, a Federal ralist in gain and in spirit, with political principles so Mr. WATTERSON, who was entitled addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and in addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and in obnoxious to us, is one of the "Confidential Committee," why what sort of a cabinet will Gen H. have, as discussed the political character and principles of the Chief Magistrate of the nation. If it be so bad in the Chief Magistrate of the nation. That he will be discussed the political character and principles of the late Harrisburg Convention, the Convention of Columbus, in Ohio, &c., and was called to order three or four times for irrelevancy in debate, thus giving rise to some discussion on points of order. No action was had in any case, except that Mr. W. was permitted to proceed the process of the proc can now doubt, who sees with what little discretion, with what little shame he now confesses that h floor, for the purposes of explanation, to his colleagues, Messrs. BOND, MEDILL, and WELLER. Having

Candidate. Most truly does the N. Y. Evening Signal (with the

"Must not Messes, David Gwynne, J. C. Wright, and O. M. Sper cer be aware that by their purposterous course they have more to steep in ridicule the purchasions of the White and than all the Administration papers in the country could a plish from this time till next March? But this mode of thim as an irresponsible imbedie—no a garridous did n low, if left to himself, would be likely to give wrong and embarit responses—that, consequently, a committee must be appeals ntier to immser, wonsequently, a committee ma answer his letters and shape his opinions—is measure—and we can assure Messra Gwynne, er, that in this city they have rendered themselves the cer, that in this city they have proceed the market and main-atock of both parties by their presumptions, importance and main-droit letter in reply to the Oswego Association. If such be a spe-cimen of the individuals who surround and influence General Harrison, he may with reason exclaim "save me from my friends, and I will take care of my enemies."

What a woful contrast is all this to the moral heroism

of President Jackson! and to the manly course of M. Van Buren, who answered two Committees of North Carolina, and Sherrod Williams in the fullest and most Yeas-Messrs Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Davis, Ful. unreserved manner. The Whigs are miserably put too for any thing like an excuse of this contemptible myst fication of their favorite candidate-but as usual, the resort to a lie to palliate their disgrace. They say that their Committee is the same as the white-washing Committee of Gen. Jackson in 1836. The boldness of the assertion displays the desperation of their cause What analogy is there in the case? Sixteen gentlemen (Judges Overton and White among them) were appointed a standing Committee of Nashville, not to take charge of General Jackson's conscience, but to promote his election and defend him against the charges of his enemies-and nobly did they repel the influence The House resumed the consideration of the unfi- mous slanders, which were heaped upon him and his nished business of the morning hour, it being the print- wife. He did not appoint them-nor did they appoint them-nor did them-nor did they appoint them-nor did they appoint them-nor did t point themselves a Committee. But did they under-take to conceal his opinions on any subject. Did Election.

Mr. FILLMORE resumed and concluded his rethey pursue the "policy" of concealing any opinion
Did they tell him, that he should "make no further declaration of his principles, for the public eye, whilst occupying his present position?"—Far from it—on the contrary, he spoke freely, wrote freely, answered freely He was afraid of offending no Abolitionist or Bank himself at all times bound to answer the people. He never asked their "generous confidence," without go ing them his own. Such is the difference between the Mr. CAMPBELL, of South Carolina, appealed to Mr. Cushing to withdraw the demand for only ten mina copy of the only communication on file in this De- utes; and he pledged himself not to occupy the House to which the Whigs are compelled to stoop for screen ing their favorite candidate

Franking.-The Richmond Whig is charging Mr Roane with an abuse of the franking privilege-But if he has franked Documents and his friends in Virginia, sometimes under frank, b be forwarded to others, with what grace can Whigs complain of the act know, that their own friends in Congress are in thabit of doing the same things themselves: Has n James Garland franked a great number of Rives's ter, to the Southwest of Virginia. Did not Mr Wise resolution call for 50 "good and true" Whigs in each political papers franked by the Whig members. He not Mr. Hill of Buckingham, franked to the Clarksburg district "a huge mass" of Rives's letters, &c., &c. Has not Clark of N. York pledged himself to frank the Madisonian to distant subscribers? Has not Fillmon franked log cabin caricatures to N. York? The Globe asserts positively, that "the caricaturist on Pennsylva nia avenue, had but the other day the blank franks several Federal members, to be used doubtless in frank ng caricatures to distant places."-And what will the Whig say to the following case: To the Editor, Richmond, April 3. "I perceive in the Whig of this date, a letter trot

Norborne E. Sutton, complaining of the abuse of franking privilege of the Hon. W. H. Roane. As for as the law is concerned, Mr. Roane has complied with t in the instance above recited; but to settle the gen tleman's squeamishness upon the subject, I would in form him that in no instance has the franking privilege been abused to such an extent, coming within my knowledge, as that inflicted by the Hon. John Mines Botts, who franked the posthumous speech of the Hos John Davis, of Massachusetts, in reply to Mr. Bucha an. This gentleman made up a bag of the above named speeches, leaving the superscription blank to ! filled up by the members of the Legislature, and ad dressed it to 'V. W. Southall, Richmond, which is stead of coming through the channel designated by the law of the land, was sent as 'freight.'

Mr. R. has in no instance, as we are advised, transcended the universal custom of the members, and in many, totally refused a compliance. He gives the most positive contradiction to any charge of Carolina, were referred to the Committee of Elections. abuse. Numerous requests have been made to him by the members of the Legislature since their dispersion for documents, and he has granted them to severs